AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER. DITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SALISBURY, N. C. DECEMBER 6, 1838.

PROSPECTUS

or the Southern Literary Messenger. T. W. WHITTH,

Party Politics and controversial Theology, as far as possible, are jealously excluded. They are sometimes so blended with discussions in literature or in moral science, otherwise mobilectionable, as to gain admittance for the sake of the more valuable matter to which they adhere: but whenever that happens, they are incidental, ealy; not primary. They are dross, tolerated only because it cannot well be severed from the sterling ore wherewith it is incorporated.

Insulaws and Carrical Notricus, occupy their due sake in the work: and it is the Editor's aim that they gould have a threefold tendency—to convey, in a condensed form, such valuable truths or interesting incidents as are embodied in the works reviewed,—to direct the reader's attention to books that deserve to be tread,—and to warn him against wasting time and money upon that large number, which merit only to be burned. In this age, of publications that by their variety and multitude distract and overwhelm every undiscriminating student, insparrial carricosus, governed

or both—Historateal SERTCHES—and REMINIS of events too minute for History, yet clucids and beauting its interest,—may be regarded ing the staple of the work. And of indigenou Porray, enough is published—sometimes of no mean strain—to manifest and to cultivate the growing poeti-

strain—to manifest and to cultivate the growing poetical tasts and talents of our country. The times appear, for several reasons, to demand such a work—and not one alone, but many. The public mind is feverish and irritated still, from secent political strifes;—The soft, assuasive influence of Literature is needed, to allay that fever, and snothe that irritation. Vice and folly are rioting abroad:—They should be driven, by indignant rebuke, or Isshed by ridicule, into their fitting haunts. Ignorance lords it over an immence proportion of our goople:—Every spring should be set in motion, to arouse the enlightened, and to increase their number; so that the great enemy of popular government may no longer brood, like a portentous cloud, over the destinise of our country. And to accomplish all these ends, what more powerful agent can be employed, than a periodical, on the plan of the Messenger; if that plan be but earried out in practice?

The Sourm peculiarly requires such an agent. In all the Union, South of Washington, there are but two Literary periodicals? Northward of that city, there are probably at least twenty-five or thirty! Is this contrast justified by the wealth, the leisure, the native talent, or the actual literary taste, of the Southern people, compared with those of the Northern? No: for in wealth, talents, and taste, we may justly claim at least an equality with our brethren; and a domestic institution exclusively our own, beyond all doubt, affords us, if we choose, twice the leisure for reading and words of the southern and on the word Southern was engrafted on the name of this periodical: and not with any design to nourish local previously in a nourish local previously and nourish loc

Writing, which they enjoy.

It was from a deep sense of this local want, that the word Sournean was engrafted on the name of this periodical: and not with any design to nourish local prejudices, or to advocate supposed local interests. Partom any such thought, it is the Editor's fervent wish, to see the North and South bound endearingly together forever, in the silken bands of mitual kindness and affection. Far from meditating hostility to the North, he has already drawn, and he hopes hereafter to draw, much of his choicest matter thence: and happy indeed will be deem himself, should his pages, by making each region know the other better, contribute in any essential degree to dispel the lowering clouds that now threaten the peace of both, and to brighten and strengthen the secred ties of fraternal love.

The Southern Laterary Messenser has now completed its fourier volume. How far it has acted out the ideas here uttered, is not for the Editor to say. He believes, however, that it falls not farther short of them than human weakness usually makes Practice fall short of Theory.

December, 1838

Theory. December, 1838.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

INTERVIEW WITH A SHARK.

Being in La Guayra during the month of June, I was tempted by the heat of the lowland to bathe in the sea. I swam out to some rocks which lay a quarter of a mile from the shore, and there dived to pick up some beautiful shells. As I got near the bottom I balanced myself in mid water, to observe a most beautiful phenomenon. It being noon, serve a most beautiful phenomenon. It being noon, sights to a share in their respective governments. the revolution. The remains of the feudal system to bottom I belanced myself in mid water, to observe a most beautiful phenomenon. It being noon, and the sun crossing the equator, near which stands La Guayra, his beams were reflected with surpassing splendor on the surface of the water, which were egitated into rapping waves by the mid day breeze; these little waves were reflected on the analy hed of the sen, which reflection showed like a wave and shifting net of burioshed silver. I saw the net with plenure, stretched as far as my sycould roach, save my own shadow, as it were intercepted it. Suddenly this was overshadowed by the most terrific object. I instantly cast my eyes upwards, and, gracious Haveyn, by hemisting at the people of Europe, his Mojesty the occasioned:

"Never caus a srch more critical continued in any country, whitsi thus, as if in anticipation of awalowing me. I was still under water, to another place; but tould observe, by the shadow of the mounter, that could observe, by the shadow of the mounter, that could observe, by the shadow of the mounter, that could observe, by the shadow of the mounter, that could observe, by the shadow of the mounter, that could observe, by the shadow of the mounter, that could observe, by the shadow of the mounter, that was a small under water, to another place; but to vain tried to dodge my tormentor, where I stoped, he stoped, and po where I would, still his shadow fell upon me. What was to be dode? My strength and broath were fast going; to remain the stoped he stoped, and powered would will be still followed me; upwards I dared not look, le still followed me; upwards I dared not look, le still followed me; upwards I dared not look, le still followed me; upwards I dared not look, le still followed m

determined to catch me so I goss. Suddenly a ray of the control of still held in my hands, at his head, with such effect as to sun the fish. It now lay motion of the companies, while I, to prevent the charp edges of the rocks from cutting my feet, was obliged to kneel, and partly to support myself with my hands. I now perceived the fish splashing the water upon the rocks, till they were in a foam, the fact was, it was high tide when we both came up, and as the water was fast receding, it could not get off for want of depth. Some minutes had elapsed ere I perceived its predicament, for my attention was directed towards the shore, to which place I called for success, using every exclamation of distress for success, using every exclamation of distress that I recollected. At length the fish became com-pletely high and dry, and I perceived the danger of my late mortal foe, but felt an generous pity for him. I now fearlessly changed my uneasy posiof my late mortal roe, but left to generous bity sor him. I now fearlessly changed my uneasy posi-tion, and stood upright on the flat part of the rock. I was too much exhausted by my late adventure, to essay swimming ashore and saw, with joy, a cato essay swimming ashore and saw, with joy, a cauce, approaching me. One of three men in her proved to be my old friend, Jose Garcia, who being informed of my late escape, called out "Santa Maris! it is el capitan del puerto, (the harbor master) that is on the rock!" I must inform the reader that I have heard of a large and well known shovel nosed shark, called el capitan del puerto, who, in the Bay of La Guayra, was as well known as Port Royal Tom was in Jamaica. Whether my late fix was the identical el capitan del puerto, I cannot take upon myself to say, but Jose and the two men in the canne, treated him with little caremony; they beat the helpless shark's head with mony; they beat the helpless shark's head with their paddles until he was again stunned, and fin-ished him by cutting off his tail, and running a matcheti through his brain.—Warner Arundell.

RUMARKABLE PROPHECY OF THE EMPERO NAPOLEON.

s regards England, France, Russis, and other European States. (fleing a suppressed passage from both French and English editions of Count Las Cares' Journal.)

"In less than twenty five years from the present time," said the Emperor Napoleon to me, one lay, as we stood viewing the sea from a rock which

Depend upon it, the people of Europe will not long submit to be governed by these bands of petty savereigns—these Aristocratic cabinets.

spiration—
"France once more a Republic, other countries will follow her example:—Germans, Prussians, Poles, Isatians, Danes, Swedes, and Russians, will put join in the crusade for liberty! They will arm against their sovereigus, who will be glad to make concessions of some of their rights, in order to preserve a minor authority over them as subjects; they will grant them representative chambers, and style themselves Constitutional Kings, possessing a limited power. Thus the feudel system will receive its death blow; like the thick mist on that coean, it will dissipate at the first appearance of the sun of liberty; the wheel of revolution will not stand still at this point, the impetus will be increased in a ten-fold ratio, and the motion will be accelerated in proportion. When a people recover a part of their rights, as men, they become claude with the victory they have achieved; and, having tasted the sweets of freedom, they become clamorous for a larger portion. Thus will the States and principalities of Europe be in a continual state, of turnioil and ferment, perhaps for some years of jurnioil and ferment, perhaps for some years—like the earth, heaving in all directions, pre-vicus to the occurrence of an earthquake: a leigth the combustible matter will have yent; a

length the combustible matter will have vent; a tremendous explosion will take place—
"The lusa of England's bankruptcy will overspread the European world. Overwhelming Kings and Aristocracies, but cementing the Democratic interests as it flows. Trust me, Las Cases, that, as from the vines planted in the soil which encrust the sides of Eina and Vesuvius, the most delicious wipe is obtained so shall the lave, of which I speak, prove to be the only soil in which the Tree of Liberty will take firm and permanent root. May it erty will take firm and permanent root. May it flourish for ages! You, perhaps consider these sentiments strange and unusual; they are mine however. I was a Republican; but fate, and the opposition of Europe, made me an Emperor !!!
am now a spectator of the future

> From Buckingham's Lectures. THE SIMOON.

I have said that during two months of the year, the South winds prevail. The ordinary name of this formidable wind is Simoon. It is called in Arabic Sumyed, the wind of the desert, and by unother title, which signifies the wind of fifty days. It is remarkable for its suffocating heat, and no less so for its enervating effects on the constitution. No inhabitant of a northern clime, who has never revealed in these countries can form any adequate other title, which signifies the wind of fifty days. It is remarkable for its sufficating heat, and no less so for its enervating effects on the constitution. No inhabitant of a northern clime, who has never travelled in these countries, can form any adequate idea of the power of the Simoon in completely unstringing the human system and oppressing the frame with a painful sense of languor and lassitude. It produces a state of feeling which explains a proverb common among the Hindoos, "it is better to the string that the expenditions of the sources of the Nile, perished in the desert much worse weighed, or measured than storms of the countries, as there are in ours, we nals in those countries, as there are in ours, we nals in those countries, as there are in ours, we nals in the countries and weighed, or measured than storms of the reprinted journals in these countries, as there are in ours, we nals in the countries and weighed, or measured than storms of the reprinted journals in these countries, as there are in ours, we nals in these countries, as there are in ours, we nals in the countries and weight his may be of the sources of the number of the surface. The countries and weight have not countries, as there are in ours, we nals in those countries, as there are in ours, we nals in these countries, as there are in ours, we nals in these countries, as there are in ours, we nals in these countries, as there are in ours, we nals in these countries, as there are in ours, we nals in these countries, as there are in ours, we nals in these countries, as there are in ours, we nals in these countries, as there are in ours, we in the countries and we have been in this manner that the expeditions of Cambridge well not only pass who will not only pass reproduces a state or teeting which explains a proverb common among the Hindoos, "it is better to set than to stand; it is better to lie than to sait; but to sleep is best of all;"—a saying which very well exemplifies the grammarian's degress of comparison; positive, comparative and superlative. During the prevalence of this visitation, the chief object with every pody is to wear away the time—These qualities in the southern wind are occasioned by its passing over the vast deserts which lie south of Egy1 and Nubia. So great is the heat which it contracts while passing over these burning wastes, that it feels upon your cheek like a blast from the mouth of a furnace. It affects alike, all animal life. Both man and beaft wither under its power. Those who can afford to live without any active employment, shut themselve up and retire within the most secret parts of their houses; while the poorer classes, whose necessity obliges them to labor, do it in such a reluctant and sluggish manner, that I do not believe there is as much while the poorer classes, whose necessity obliges them to labor, or it is used a reluctant and storgish means from the proper them to labor, or it is not believe there is a small was to remove, he was awakened by the criss of the assignious proprietor, and hastering up to his which these winds prevail, as is accomplished in one week at a different season of the vest. In one week at a different season of the vest. In one week at a different season of the vest. In one week at a different season of the vest. In one week at a different season of the vest. In one week at a different season of the vest. In one squeece of which its deletrious effects are in some degree mitigated when it reaches the shores of Sicily and Italy, where it is known by the name of the Sirrece, or South East wind. The Italians and Sleilians and Sleilians and Sleilians and Sleilians and store from doing any thing with the accustomed pirit of success 2 and an well is this fact understood, that the prevalence of the Siroce furnishes a glanding accurate formillates, and described and its prevalence of the Siroce furnishes a glanding are accuss formillates, and described were faund in the same receptacle.

An Irish gentleman of the name of Man, residing necess formillates, and described and in the same stored private said house, met one of its poor in the lates of the same stored private said house, met one of its poor in the lates and the same stored private said house, met one of its poor in the lates and the same stored private said house, met one of the same stored private said the lates are said of the same stored private said the same stored

ed over us. Those in the company who were in weak health, became faint, almost to suffication.—
The atmosphere at length became perfectly opaque, and so filled with sand that you could not see the length of a camel. Nay, at times, a man could not see bie own hand. It was then that I realized for the first time, the full force of the Scriptural phrase "darkness that may be felt." The darkness of the most pitchy night I ever passed at sea was not to be compared with it. The sun was utterly obscured; and when the darkness relaxed, a vellow haze, filled the atmosphere in every direction.—
There were many women and children in the caravan, whose terror was indiscribable. The most dobrful shrieks and grouns, mingled with prayers for mercy, filled our ears. We were every moment apprehensive that the sand would accumulate, until, becoming higher than the camels backs, it would shelve over and bury the persons of the people who had taken shelter behind them. When this takes place, every body rises, and the camels must be moved further to the windward, where they are moored again. But this is a tedious operation, and if attempted during the intensity of the storm, must be fatal to beasts and man. On the occasion I have described, the blast continued from eight to ten hours. Had it lasted two hours longer, we must all without doubt have perished, as a convoy would founder at sea.

While I was at Damascus, a caravan from Mercenter of the storm of th

while I was at Damascus, a caravan from Mec-ca, containing fifty thousand souls, was thus over-whelmed, and only sixteen persons, who were on horseback, escaped the catastrophe. The Pacha-immediately despatched a large detachment of troops to the spot, to save the goods from depreda-tion, who, arriving at the melansholy scene, found the face of the desert encumbered with heaps of the dead.

they were prosecuting their march.

The proprietor of a small house in the Rue de Haut Moulin, in the Cite, occupied the upper part, and let the two lower stories to different tenants.—Having from time to time lost various valuable articles belonging to him, he began to fear that he was unfortunate in the choice of tenants, and even at length entertained suspicions of his own brother, who was one of them. To accuse his relative without proof, would, he justly felt, bring disgrace upon himself, and he therefore kindly gave him notice, not many days since, to quit. In the mean time he set a species of trap in the place where he kept his plate, so contrived, that any hand wnich might attempt to steal it, would be caught in the act, and the thief held fast. The night before the brother was to remove, he was awakened by the cries of the suspicious proprietor, and hastening up to his apartment, found him caught by his own snare, his hand grasping a silver fork and apoon. On investigation it was ascertained that the proprietor was the only perpetrator of the several robberies upon himself, which he had committed in a state of somnambulism; for, on being afterwards watched by his

It is also a general pre-extensively adopted in Gri

"5 It prevents waste, and consequently goes

Mr. Wiggins, whose daily business extends to the feeding of three hundred horses, estimates the saving by the feeding entirely in this way, in the manger, at one sixth

Rye is considerably employed as horse feed in America, particularly in Pennsylvania. It is generally coarsely ground, and mixed with cut straw or chaff, and moistened, by which the mass is in-

corporated.

Barley is extensively used in the south of Europe, in Asia Minor and in Persia, for feeding horses, for the reason, probably, that outs, being indigenous to colder climates, do not grow well in these countries. In the first of these countries it is not formly fed with straw. Six bushels have been found, on trial, to be equal to sight bushels of outs. Parley contains twenty per cent, more starth than cate, 5 per cent. more saccharine matter, and 37 per cent.

few, and for purpose which the current expenses of the Government till 1808. The credit of the country was stretched to its atmost tansion, and every means recorted to for relief. The distress of 1819—30 & 26 gave fearful warning of the coming danger; and but or the liberality and wine forbearance of the Bank of the United States, the crisis would have been much more calamitious. The relief afforded by the Bank however, was but temporary and fallacious. The cause of ruis was too deeply ind and the drain continued to do its work allently, insidiously, but surely. The merchants were stimulated to increase their importations climulated to increase their imp on was fostered, and credit extended, with the epeculation was fostered, and credit extended, with the delusive hope of removing embarrassments, originating in a trade burdened and overtaxed. The Banks lent themselves to the madness of the hour, their circulation was enlarged, their ability to sustain themselves diominished, and the destruction of the Bank of the United States completed the work of ruin. But not only was the period for imposing the Tarjeff most unpropitions, but the inducement for so doing (the payment of the public delta) most unantisfactory and unwise. We were called use by no principle of justice, of wisdom or of patriotism to discharge that debt at that moment. It was a most wow and untried, and their stability often questioned. Capitelists availed themselves of all these disadvances and imposed upon match highest premium for the me of their funds. It was a mere money arrange and, which is a suite of the me of their funds. It was a mere money arrange and their funds. It was a mere money arrange and their funds. It was a mere money arrange and their funds. It was a mere money arrange and their funds. It was a mere money arrange and their funds. It was a mere money arrange and their funds. It was a mere money arrange and the second particular of the Secretary of the Treasury show.

the Secretary of the Trensury show that was often most usuriously dealt the under no obligation to the public the his demande, and it surely was that to o just for any object, short of ab-thus to oppress an already exhausted

manufal point of view, we are etill to understand the unsecessary hacte of paying the public debt. A large country of \$4.41 & 5 per cent, the transfer of \$4.41 & 5 per cent, the transfer of the country, from 6 to 8 per cent, the transfer of the country, from 6 to 8 per cent, the transfer of the country, from 6 to 8 per cent, the transfer of the country, from 6 to 8 per cent, and the period of the transfer of th

commenced. The Public Treasure and been deposited with a few of the local Banks; and with the hope of bealing the wounds which he had inflicted upon the commerce and credit of the country, the President determined on the Pet Bank system. This he promised should answer all the purposes of the Bank of the United States, unattended with its evits and dangers.—While the deposites continued to accumulate, these promises seemed in the way of fulfilment, and the Prosident congratulated the public on his complete success; yet the reaction went on—a wound had been given to public confidence which the healing powers of the President could not reach. Produce was pressed into market and the price declined—Stocks went down—property changed hands at reduced price—the Banks entrailed, and in turn were pressed for the payment of their debts—the deposites were withdrawn—a further curtailment was necessary—no hope of relief remained—confidence was destroyed—business paralized, and suspension followed with all its train of bankruptcy and ruin. The local banks in their turn were discarded and denounced as unworthy the confidence of the Government or people.

Thus have terminated a series of ill digrated cod now.

that no sesistance could be afforded these institutions, consistent with the rights of the people, and that ample protection was afforded the community by the penal clause of the charters, allowing twelve per cent. interest, on referring to redeem their notes.

one steen with the rights of the people, and that any consistent with the rights of the people, and that any consistent with the rights of the people, and that any clier portion was aborded the community by the penal clause of the charters, allowing twelve per cent. Interest, on refusing to redoem their notes.

The symathy of our citizens with the summers of the times, even to the dusted Banka is strong evidence of their likewalty. Or heaven and of very inconsiders of their likewalty, for heaven of the Thirty of the penal of feets — for the control of the penal of the pe

gether. Are we prepared for the destruction of our Banks, and with thom of our trade and enterprize!—
Are we willing to witness a resluction for the value of our property, of one-half or more! D-stroy our Banks and we will witness this, or the humiliating alternative of being sustained by foreign capital.

We are told that the Independent Trensury will relieve the South from the shackles of Northern trade—enable her to establish a direct intercourse with foreign countries—build up her markets—and unite the whole South in trade, interest and feeling. Nothing surely was ever more fallacious. Did its Northern projectors originate it with this view, or do they now sustain it upon such motives? Hardly, gentlemen.

These shackles of Northern trade of which we have latterly heard so much, proceed from causes not so passily overcome. The North is much indebted to bernatural advantages, but she owes more to the liberal employment of the credit system. This enabled her at an early period to commence a generous rivalry with European commerce and manufactures. This furnished her the meansofship-building—called her manufactories into being—improved her navigation—and constructed her roads and canals. These improvements soon re-acted upon industry—gave facilities to the farmer—encour agement to the mechanic—and employment to labor of every description. These objects (except commerce) were greatly fostered by the war, subsequently by the tariff, and afterwards by the money thrown into her circuition by the payment of the public debt.

Our course was vastly different; our energies were directed to the great puresuits of sgricultural life. Al-

My confidence in our local Banks is not impaired.—
They have anfered with the country generally—been sufortunate—perhaps improdent—but they are the arms of our credit system, and with the improvements and limitations, which experience has suggested, they are sessential to us, and ought to be sustained. The Banks of this State, from a comparative examination of their condition with the Institutions of the other States, stood at the period of suspension, in a very avorable position; and I was impressed with the opinion that they, if any, could have sustained their payment throughout the pressure. But their able managers, who knew their situation best, believed otherwise, and they followed their payments in specie.

Soon after the suspension of the Banks, the Legisla, the downward course of things; and to afford their payments in specie.

Soon after the suspension, of the Banks, the Legisla, the downward course of things; and to afford the proper of the summon the Council of State to advise with me set to the course which it would be best to pursue, after viewing the situation of the Banks, and the wants of the course which it would be best to pursue, after viewing the situation of the Banks, and the wants of the community—a convention of the General Assembly was not deemed necessary. It was believed that or existence called the surface of the South but States, that she has not only the proper intention by the payment of the public debt.

Alimitations of the proper discussion of the surface of the course of the surface of the course of the surface of the surface of the surface of the course of the surface of the surf

so greatly superior to any other port in the United States, that she has not only the trade of the South but of nearly all the Northern and Eastern States, in a

the profession only in the payement of taxes, land sales and entirer; nor would individuals be tolerated in a course so colous and operative.

The employment of gold and allers only in all frome actions between the Government and Expensive.—

The employment of gold and allers only in all frome actions between the Government and Expensive.—

But the impracticability of conducting the business of the tensor in the country with a specie currency only, is not desired. We must then accessively have a suiced currency of specie and Bank notes. Those a eccording to the "Independent Treasury" doctrue for the Government to receive the other for the people, and they must come in continct. The refusal of the Government to receive the people's currency, must depreciate it, or produce a continct. The refusal of the Government to receive the people's currency, must depreciate it, or produce a continct. The refusal of the Government to receive the people's currency, must depreciate it, or produce a continct. The refusal of the Government to receive the people's currency, must depreciate it, or produce a continct. The refusal of the Government to receive the people's currency, must depreciate it, or produce a continct. The refusal of the Government to receive the people's currency, must depreciate it, or produce a continct. The refusal of the Government to receive the people's currency, must depreciate it, or produce a continct of the first of the continuence of the Constitution upon this subject, and they are also an expensive the people's currency of the Government for office. The depreciation is the produce of the subject of the control of the subject of the control of the subject of the control of the subject of the subject of the control of the subject of the control of the subject of the subject of the control of the control of the subject of the control of the subject of the control of the subject of the control of the control of the subject of the control of the control of the control of the subject of the control of th

with no national currency, and our exchanges deranged, with no hope of action by the General Government, it becomes our duty to search out a substitute for the National Bank.

My preferences are with the Banks of the Statos; and I ask your attention, and your candid consideration of my reasons. Their permanency is an important recome of my reasons. Their permanency is an important recome of my reasons. Their permanency is an important recome of my reasons. The first chartered Banks in the country, are yes, or existence and in good credit, sed no one, within my keowiedge, of respectable standing has ever been refused a re-charter, when applied for. National politics have never entered into their management, and their contractions and expansions can never effect the business of the country, like a National Bank of large capital, ramifying into many States. A considerable reformation, alteration and improvement would be necessary, however, in order to make the local Banks meet my views. They are, at present, too numerous—their capitals, generally, too small, and the variety of their notes so great, that it is almost impossible to fix upon the memory, the characters of the signatures and vignettes, so as to avoid the danger of forgeries. Some of their locations are inconvenient as depositories, it will inevitably lead to rivalry and disastisfaction, pealousies, and more than all, to a depreciation of the issues of the rejected Banks. I propose, then, that our State lead the way in the reform of our Banking system, and respectfully recommend the chartering of a Bank with a capital of ten millions of dollars, allowing the existing Banks to subscribe all their capital stock into it. The remaining stock to be taken by individuals; into the details of which, it is not now necessary to enter.

The State to transfer all its stock and funds to the Bank, and to offer its services to the Federal Government as a depository of sta fund: the safety

The State to transfer all its stock and funds to the Bank, and to offer its services to the Federal Government as a depository of its fund; the safety and forthcoming of which in the kind of money deposited, to be guaranteed by the State in such manner as shall be satisfactory to the General Government, and in the event of the Bank being unable to meet the payment of the deposits of the General Government, the State to issue stock for the amount in favor of the Government, bearing 5 per cept. interest until the Bank is able to resume mayment. For these services rendered to the General Government—the notes issued by the Bank to be received in payment of all its dues, and on the further condition that the other States prepare their Binks in like manner, and for like purposes, namely. That each State and Territory shall designate by that one Bank, and more if its trade and necessitis require it, of capitals not exceeding ten, nor less than two millions of Dollars, as its own depository and the depository of the General Government and if requested by the President of the United States other Banks for that purpose; a second Bank, however, in ne case, to be chartered or designated until the capital of the first, which shall be the experiment and stream of the state of the signal of until the capital of the first, which shall be the experiment and the state of the signal of the first, which shall be the experiment and an experiment and until the capital of the first, which shall be the experiment and until the capital of the first, which shall be the experiment and the state and an experiment and until the capital of the first, which shall be the experiment and until the capital of the first, which shall be the experiment and the state and an experiment and until the capital of the first, which shall be the experiment and until the capital of the first. Bank however, in ne case, to be chartered or de-signaled until the capital of the first, which shall be the maximum amount, shall be entirely taken and so on to third, fourth and fifth, when necessary. fords us matter of regret that Go to be engraved on similar paper and to resemble each other as nearly as possible. Each State shall each other as nearly as possible. Each State shall designate to Congress the particular Bank tendered as a dejository, and the acceptance by the General Government shall be under an act of Congress, and all their intercourse regulated by law. If any State releases or neglects to come into the arrangement the money collected in such State by the General Government shall be transferred to a depository of some other State, nor shall the money collected of some other State, nor shall the money collected in the refusing State be received in any thing but

a rapid and ruinous their debts.

the whole number of banking institutions country would not exceed that of the United



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Company

A careful reading, and mature reflect ly tended to confirm the opinions who pressed in our last, in relation to a pa political warfare, being as it is, nearly co-balanced in party sumbers,—we had bosed the distractions of political strife would be ave from their councils, and that their delibe would be fixed, as they rightfully eight, aportion of the Stele sinterest, — we trust that the important crisis appresent, will have the effect of restrain profitable contests as some are anxious profitable contests as some are envices about on federal politics, and of concentrating is united energy in the great cause of internal provement:—so far as the message relates to subject, we commend its spirit, and warmthever we may regard its recommendations partiarly. The subject requires a liberal and partiarly. The subject requires a liberal and partial consideration, without the restraint of sections.

of some other State, nor shall the money collected in the refusing State be received in any thing but in the refusing State be received in any thing but General Government and guarded by the supervisory power of the States which guaranteed their fidelity, these institutions. I have no doubt, would all four such high searchous too, capitalists would be induced to invest their funds in such stocks with alacrity and confidence. And the notes of these lastitutions from the credit reflected on them would in the supply the amounts necessary for all the leginiant uses of the country.

An increase of banking capital in our own State is certainly necessary to neet the wasts of industry, and to perfect the works of improvement already commenced, to say nothing of other works requally necessary to be made. But unless some arrangement can be effected to convert the unanturation of the State banking institutions, you may charter Banks, but capitalists will not be induced to hazard their means in the stock.

To borrow money, as some of the States have does, it order to furnish capital for their Banks, is described to make instantly become discretional that they will find the country of the state banking institutions, you may charter Banks, but capitalists will not be induced to hazard their means in the stock.

To borrow money, as some of the States have does, it order to furnish capital for their Banks, is order to furnish capital for their Banks, is

ectnam of the views at present new the writer, and are confi-ed calmly, and fully believes team from other sources that as Tennasses. It is beyond Benk, and fir. Clay are un-

one side, and JAMES K. POLK. Each vho always attend, and make Mr. Polk is in the field as can-Governor, and though inferior to Mr n talent, he has a vast deal more energy, and of the Whige in Tonnessee, have arongly against them. They have become them rapidly. Rest assured that Tennesving made this false move, the conm will be inevitable defeat. You the astonished at the changes going on. If seties was note to come on, it is likely Can-rould yet be elected, but if the changes go-a receive no check, Pulk will certainly suc-It is said that Judge White has well grown in the United States Senate, with other pothis may be so, but I doubt it; he old, and, no doubt, desires repose. Both and Mr. Bell are sterling patriots, and I to see them placed in a false position. bubt, desires repose. Both and Banner are able papers, and tly, but Clay, and the Bank are too hey begin to see it, and are trying to re-weight by holding out the idea that the ed for, and that Clay will be will not be asked for, and that Clay will be field; but the cry is out, and it is

Canounta,-The Legislature of this sembled on Monday the 26th ult. In the the Hon. P. Noble was unanimously re-President. In the House the Hon. D. L. vas unanimously re-elected Speaker. rage of Gov. Butler is a short, sensit nt, relating entirely to the affairs

the present session of Congress will close Mr. er's political career,—for the Bank is every

oming more and more unpopular in Ten

At a meeting of the Directors of the South Rail-Road Bank in Charleston, Col. A

erve, with gratification, a state . York paper, that Alexander Ming, Jr. an offiby station for participating in the attempts to cre-ate excitement by Canada sympathy-meetings.— This is right.

GEN. HARRISON has been nominated by the Whig portion of the Rhode Island State Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency.

Gen. Owen of Wilmington, who lately visited Purope to obtain a loan for the Wilmington & Ra-leigh Rail-Road Company, has returned; having

Not a single Steam-boat accident has occurred since the safety-law went into operation.

FIRE IN MORILE. -- A very destructive fire occured in Mobile on the 21st ult. It broke out in the Theatre, and consumed it entirely; together with all the furniture, wardrobes, &c.; and several when houses near. Loss estimated at \$200,000.

Some idea may be formed of the vast extent of tride, and amount of travel at present me Olifo or the from the feether we see stated, that four distributed persons had arrived in Cincinnati in one on the 14th sit, by the various Steambouts.

Las Mississippi papers my, that Thomas H.
Williams, of Pontotoc County, has been appointed
by the Governor, United States Sonator to fill, pro
ten, the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of
James P. Troster.

Commen and an Monday last,—the Washing-papers and the arrival of many of the members.

**等** 

so late. It is said that Foster, the Senator or of Grundy, has staked his political inte on lank question, and declares that if a majority a next Legislature should be opposed to the

k, he will at once resign, and not

so, you may be assur

e again took her departure, and accord passage to New York in sixteen days. The Liverpool Cotton market continued

a favorable appearance.

Much excitement had taken place in the Country in consequence of the resignation of Lord Durham, it was expected that the Melbourne Cabinet would be dissirted.

CHEROKEES

These people have been nearly all remo are now on the way, with the exception of some 200 who have taken to the mountains, and refuse to come in, or emigrate on any terms regard alike the authority of their tribe and of the United States. Troops have been sent out to capture them.

THE MORMONS

unts from the scene of dist of so doubtful, and contradictory a character that we are unable to decide how matters stand,-all, however, agree in stating that the largest portion of the Mormons had surrendered upon seeing the force of 2 or 3,000 men brought to bear against them; the principal leaders were retained as pri-soners for trial,—some statements say that a body of them had been attacked by the milita and mas-sacred; and between one, and two hundred had made their escape and left the State.

Is again in a state of agitation,-Indians to the congregated from various tribes, on the frontier, stigated it is said by the Mexicans to fall on the settlements,—Gen. Rusk was preparing to advance

A little difference has occurred too, between President Gen. Houston, and Congress.—He, it ems, has heretofo ing his message verbally to Congress. That body on its meeting appointed Committees to inform him that they were ready to receive any written com-munication which he might think fit to make—He returned a brief message "saluting the honorable Congress"—and saying that, had he not been res-tricted in the mode, he had intended to present some fairs of the Country,-but as it was, he should decline any farther communication than merely to en-close the reports of the heads of the departments.

We notice in the "Clarion" a proposition to build a Cotton Factory near Paulding, Jasper coun-ty, Mississippi, by a joint stock Company.

"Bill Johnson," the famous "bucci Lakes," has been taken.

Accident .- Mr. James Kendall, son of Col. Reu ben Kendall of Montgomery County, was killed, and it is supposed, by being thrown from his horse;—si he was found dead on the roud, with appearance of the having been thrown.

Judge White, has consented to resume his the Upited States Senate, if his health will en im to proceed to Washington, and enter upon duties by the first of January next.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

(COMPILED PROM THE LATE RALEIGH PAPER IN SENATE.

The proposition of the Commons to se a joint select committee on Cherokee land, weoncurred in; and Messrs. Franklin, Reinhard Davidson, Biddle and Allison were appointed one part of the Senate.

The report of the commissioners a rebuilding the capitol was presented, read and cered to lie

upon the table.

On motion of Mr. Carson, the judry committee were instructed to enquire if s, and what amendments to the revenue laws of s State are amendments to the revenue laws of a State are necessary to renew persons the panalty of a double tax, and to provide for the more convenient mode of listing their taxable property, and such other amendments as may be deemed useful, so as to secure the faithful payment of all taxes to which the citizens my be liable, with as little inconvenience as practcable.

Library committee on the part of the Senate, Messra. Cross. Davidson and Williams of Beaufort.

Messars, Creen. Davidson and Williams of Beaufort.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr./atton introduced a Bill, founded on a Petition y sundry citizens of the cousty of Buncombe, entited "a bill to lay off and establish a County by he same of Headerson." Said Petition and presers read and an enotion of Mr. Patton laid the table.

Mr. Crassford submitted the following resolution, with "Resolved, Past the Committee on he Judicialry be instructed to empire into the exception of coacting a few, prohibitets the resourced.

establishment of Banks within the States, to be of fored to the General Government of the United States, as places of deposite of the public funds and foral agents of the General Government.

Mesers. Hand, Hyman, Careon, Wilcox, and Killian were appointed the committee on the part of the House, on the subject of the public buildings. On motion of Mr. James T. Miller, Resolved, That a message be sent to the Somate, proposing to raise a joint select committee of three on the part of each House, to take into consideration the expediency of authorizing limited consideration the expediency of authorizing limited consideration the expediency of authorizing limited consideration between the word into an election for Secretary of State. William Hill the present incumbent having no opposition received the whole number of votes given, and was duly declared re-elected. On motion of Mr. G. Thomas, that portion of the Governor's message as relate to the subject of Internal Improvement, was referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Tuesday, Nov. 27.—In the House a Resolution was adopted proposing to appoint a Joint commit.

was adopted proposing to appoint a Joint committee of 6 from the House and 3 from the Senate, to visit the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road and to report concerning the progress and condition of

Wm. H. Washington of Lenoir was elected So-licitor of the 2nd Judicial District without opposi-

IN SENATE

Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1838.

The proposition from the House, on the subject of limited Copartnerships, was read and ordered to be upon the table.

The proposition from the other House on the subject of the appointment of a Committee on that part of the Governor's assume relating to the Banks, was read and on motion of Mr. Edwards, not copassed in.

not considered in.
and motion of Mr. Hill.

Resolved, that the Committee on Pinance be in Resolved, that the Committee on Finance be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the Revenue Laws, as to reduce the amount of Revenue, burized from Land and Poll Tax, to the amount of the Assessment Law of 1636.

Joint Committee on Public Buildings.

Senate.—Messrs. Biddle, Whitaker, Spruill, Albright, and Foy of Onelow.

Commons.—Messrs. Rand. Hyman, Carson, Walcox, Killian.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Spie Whitaker, one of the members elect from se county of Halifax, appeared, was qualified and

the county of Halifax, appeared, was quantied and took hi seat.

Mr.Hoke presented a petition from citizens of Lincol, praying the erection of a new county, out of pan of Lincoln and Rutherford, and Mr. W. J. T.Miller, a petition on the same subject, from citizes of Rutherford. Referred.

O'motion of Mr. Hoke, the Committee on the Judiary were instructed to inquire into the expectacy of establishing a branch of the Supreme Cort, in the Western part of the State; and regal by bill or otherwise.

bedney of establishing a branch of the Supreme Cort, in the Western part of the State; and repol by bill or otherwise.

In motion of Mr. Bryan,

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary binstructed to inquire into the expediency of so dending the bastard law as to render a white women, who shall bring forth a child by a negro ave, an incompetent witness against a white person, and tosubject the slave to corporal punishment.

On motion of Mr. J. T. Miller.

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, are rise a joint select Committee to consist of three on the part of the Senate, and rix on the part of this House, for the purpose of examining the Wilmington and Releigh Rail Road, and that said Committee be instructed to report upon the condition and progress thereof.

On motion of Mr. Boyden,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the disposition of infant children in cases of divorce.

in cases of divorce.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Lane, a bill to extend the time for paying in entry money; by Mr. H. C.
Jones, to establish a toll bridge over the South
Yadkin river, near Hall's Mills, in Davie County;
and a bill to establish the Salisbury Academy; Monday, Nov. 6.

Mr. Biddle presented the following realtion, which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That a message be sont to thiouse of Commons, proposing to raise a joint set committee on the public buildings and rebding of the capitol; and that said committee rep whether the amount of money stready appropted for rebuilding the capitol has been judicious expended, and what amount will be further third for its completion.

The proposition of the Commons to se a joint select committee on Cherokee land, we oncurred in; and Messrs. Franklin, Reinhard Davidson,

Joint Select Committee on the subject of the Che-

rokee Lands. Senate.—Messrs. Franklin, Reinhardt, Davidson, Biddle, Allison.

House of Commons.—Messrs. Siler, Boyden, Mc-Laurin, Howerton, Guyther.

IN SENATE,

Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1838.

On motion of Mr. M'Diarmid, the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to enquire into the prepriety of so amending the law as to exempt all persons from performing military duty until they shall have attained the age oftwenty-one years, except in cases of invasion or insurrection.

The proposition of the Commons, to raise a joint select committee for the purpose of visiting and examining the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, &c., was rejected 33 to 11.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, a message was sent to the House, proposing to refer to appropriate Committees so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the several subject of the agreement. Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1838.

N. B. Mary

THE PUBLIC LANDS

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. Hill submitted the following Resolutions:
Resolved, That each of the United States, being a party to the National compact, possesses an interest in the Public Lands, proportioned to the federal population of each, or, in the terms of the ecompact, "according to the usual respective proportions of the general charge and expenditure."

Resolved, That those States in whose favor Congress has not made appropriations of the Public Domain, for the purpose of Education, are entitled to such appropriations as will correspond in a just to such appropriations as will correspond in a just to such appropriations.

reportion with those heretofore made in behalf of ther States.

Resolved, That our Benators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States, be requested ourge the claims of the State of North Carelina ber portion of the Public Lands; and that the time, when obtained, be applied to the cetablishment and support of Common Schools, and the presented and diffusion of Education throughout the late.

The engrossed bill from the Commons, fixing the me for perfecting the titles to land herotofose en-red and paid for, was read the first time and pass-

On motion of Mr. Morehead, it was referred to the Members representing the lat, 2d, and 3rd Ju-dicial Circuits to esquire into the expediency of al-lering the time of holding the Superior Courts of

tering the time of holding the Superior Courts of said Circuits.

On motion of Mr. Taylor.

Resolved, That the Judicary committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the existing laws, so as to allow to witnesses residing in a different county from that to the Court of which they may be summoned, a componention for each day's travel to and from Court in addition to that already allowed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Rand presented the memorial of the Present and Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston R. Mr. Rand presented the memorial of the President and Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Company, asking the aid of the State in completing their Road—which was read and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. E. J. Erwin presented a Resolution proposing to the Senate to raise a Joint Select Committee of both Houses, to enquire into the expediency of orecting a Penitentiary in this State—which was read and adopted.

Mr. Carson presented a bill, founded on the petition of many citizens of Burks and Rutherford to iny off and establish a new county by the name of McDowell. Referred to a Committee composed of McDowell.

Mr. Nye presented a Resolution.

ferred to the Committee on Finance, sutherleing the Public Treasurer to receive the notes of specie-paying Banks either in Bouth-Carolina or Virginia, for all entries of lands.

On motion of Mr. W. A. Blount, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to raise a Joint Beleat Committee on an much of the Governor's Message as relates to the securing to the citizens of this State homestends or freeholds. Committee on so much as relates to the security State homesteads or fre

State homesteade or fresholds:
On motion of Mr. Waddell, a message was cont to the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Raises. Committee of both Houses on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the request made by the State of Louisiana, to hold a Southern Convention to adopt means against the machinations of Northern Fanatics.
On motion of Mr. Raises.

On motion of Mr. Robards, a message was sent On motion of Mr. Robards, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to refer so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Vermont Abolition Resolutions, to a Joint Select Committee.

On motion of Mr. Gilliam, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the existing laws, so as to exempt growing crops from execution.

IN SENATE.

Friday, November 30.

Mr. Dockery, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely to politions of Christopher Vickey, of Randolph, and Robert Brown, of Lincola: Concarred in.

The Speaker answered to the Senate the appointment of the following Committees on the part of the Senate: Mesers, Reid and Montgomery on Enrolled Bills; Mesers, Reid and Montgomery on Enrolled Bills; Mesers, Introhead, Spruill, Bunting, Arrington and Sand, as the Governor's Mesers, transmitting a committee of the sense of the Governor's Mesers, Me

Brown, T. L. Cowen, J. M. Drake, H. er, and J. Winicoff & Co.
Steamer Henrietta left for Wilming day, and Nelson on Friday; having C ton Yarn, Wheat, Flameed, &c., The Governor's Message is the convention of th



Cash, or to punctual delers as months. Just received a second

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in'd with influence from about the from boarte despatring, then Canacience, in about the from an risk arm; and it from an risk arm; fores from bearts repeating, and the the status of six; and the six and the s

of whiting a Nase.—A man who had a way an old Bootch journal, has pecuate? In casenot follow his nose, but the policy it into every thing.—low his nose, but then he saves pocket. He example the stuffed up in the the same that saves, which is, how-advantage. If he goes to sleep, you his mass take small, which is, how-advantage. If he goes to sleep, you his mass gainst a past, Let him drink have have a red nose, and never be anotherwise of wasey; and let him be not as he will, he may defy you to pull bit." said a man to another with a false gall your nose." "Bir," said he, "I

cout as he will, he may defy you to pull the "aid a men to snother with a false pail your nume." "Bir," said he, "I sy mass in my pocket."

saisses, in England, a large fat man entitled in Hamlet. His ghoatship, of Falcilies, placed himself, truncheon in hand, a doce for the purpose of evanishing; a withdrawn and he slowly descended; in plysgred, but his round corporation andous, and he suck fast by the mid-mounted of the suck fast by the mid-mount of the suck fast by the mid-mount of the sectors of the suck fast by the mid-mount of the sectors onderworing to force him he special the sectors endeavoring to force him the special of the sectors of the was at length lifted stage attenders.

Bruss in the Moon.—A rustic having Onton Hill Observatory to get a sight sent after having got a glance at it, and his hand to wipe his eyes, and in it has not of the tolescope moiselessly fell in the moon he marks. The rustic's surprise make a sand has been a sent he marks have at a short that he was to be a surprise to the customer, declaration, "Edings," With a look more easily contained any of a started here and extend the moon! Gude as the beats a "P"—Edinburgh Post.

preceptor in Vermont lately chastled by the early as old as himself, to whom an engagement of marriage. He hat though he kined her as a lover, he

told her that though he kissed for as a lover, he must lick her as her lutor. We hope she will pay him well for his pains, when she gets him.

"Honey Moon."—Though this word is in common use, its derivation is little known, as nothing respecting is is found in the dictionaries, or encyclopedies. Its origin is from a custom of the Tuetones, an ancient people of Germany, who drank meed, or methoglio, a beverage made with honey, for thirty days after every wedding.

Jack Bannister's Wit at an Auction.—Bannister being at an auction in the Strand, where the auctiones, who it appeared was selling his own goods, will, "ladies and goaltemen, I am not selling goods, I am giving them away." "Then," and Bannister, "I will thank you for that tea-urn you have in your hand,"

One Housel what an effect it produces upon round One moment virtue, crime, glory, shame,

sum | One moment | virtue, crime, glory, shame, co, aptura, rest upon il | Death itself is but a constructed atenuity is its successor |

refere Case of Affliction.—A Mr. Longman of delinquished himself in some clever way, spaper informed the public, that he was the Longman, Resse, Orme, Brown, and so, of Faternoster row.

One of our Ministers," says the Journal de-eria. " has the singular habit of venting his ill namer by throwing his but on the ground, and as is irritation increases, the unoffending castor gets included all round the room. The affair of Prince Louis Napoteon had already cost his Excellency

Pan.—M. de Narischkin was one day at the the conversation turned upon the war Receip had then declared against Turkov. described a substantial of the s

### Executors' Sale.

JOHN ATRINS, Ex'r.

### NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS. Litchtord & Oliver,

chant Tailors, Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C. ARE NOW OPENING at their Store, one door be-low the Cape Fear Bank, an elegant assortment of Goods in their line, embracing Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of every color and quality, of which the fol-lowing comprises a part:

ings, of every ng comprise a part: Superior Wool, Dyed Black, Blue, Superior Woof, Dyed Black,
do. do. Blue,
Rifle Green,
Drake Nock Green,
Grass Green,
Forest do.
Stoel Mixed,
Spansk Fly,
Herrington and Pilot, a new
article for Overcoats.
Superior Wool Dyed Black,
Doe Skim,
Stockinet, Rib'd do.
Disgonat,
Strait,
Plan Blue, CLOTHS.

Strait, Plain Blue, Rib'd do. Figured Vict Plain Drab, CASSIMERES, tripe do,
tripe do,
Buff Cashmeretts,
Biperior plain black Me
Velvet,
do,
do,

Valencia,
Buff Cashmeretta,
Together with an assortment of READY MADE
CLOTHING; Flannel and Buck-skin Shirts and Drawers; Linen Rosoms and Collars, ruffled and plam; Gumelastic Shispenders; Hoskin, Buckskin and Barlin Gloves;
Black Silk and Victoria Cravata, a splendid article;
Stone's Stocks; Satin; Bombazine, and Velvet; Tennant's celebrated Stocks, of every kimd and in fact every thing that can be found in any similar establishment
North or South. These goods have been selected by the
junior partner in person, who spared neither expense
nor pains in their selection, and we confidently believe,
are the best assortment of goods ever opened in the State;
for the truth of which call and examine for yourselves.
We have in our employ first rate Northern workmen,
and avail ourselves of all the changes in the fashions as
soon as they take place at the North. We therefore
have no besitation in warranting every thing we make
to be as well and as fashionably out and made as can
be, North or South. Members of the Legislature and
others visiting the city during the season, would do well
to call and examine our stock before purchasing. Those
furnishing their own goods may rely upon having their
work as well executed as though we furnished the materials. Orders from a distance promptly attended to.
Thankful for past favors we respectfully solicit a continuance of public patronage.

LITCHFORD & OLIVER.

Raleigh, Nov. 7, 1638.

Raleigh, Nov. 7, 1838.

# Notice.

WII.L be sold, by order of Court, at the late residence of John Adderton, dec'd., on the 11th of December next,

THIRTEEN LIKELY YOUNG

# NEGROES:

amongst them are men women and children, belonging to the Estate of John Adderton, dec'd., sold for distribu tion amongst the heirs at law. (27 Terme made known the day of sale. IAMES ADDERTON, Admit Nov. 18th, 1838. 24:ta.

# Administrators' Notice.

Will. be sold on Thursday the 13th of December next, at the late dwelling of John Turner, dec'd. all the porsonal property belonging to said deceased; consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, one Waggon and Geer, one set of Blacksmith Tools; and a variety of other articles usually kept on a farm, but too tedious to mention. Also, twelve likely

# NEGROES:

consisting of one man, two women and children.

A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving Bond with approved Securities.

All those indebted to the said Estate, by Note or otherwise, will settle the same without delay, as no indulgence can be given. All those having claims against said Estate will present them legally anthenticated within the time prescribed by law, or otherwise this notice will be pled in bar of their recovery.

SAM'IL TURNER, Adm'rs.

Rowan Co., Nov. 23, 1838.

# PROSPECTUS

AMERICAN MUSEUM.

A TATELATIO AND EMUSEWAY.

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF LITERATURE AND THE ARTS, will combine the solidity of a review with the lighter miscellany of a magazine; besides impartial reviews of important works and short notices of immor literary productions by the Editors, it will embrace essays, tales, historieties, poetry, literary and accentific intelligence, and translations from standard and periodical works in other languages, contributed by some of the ablest writers of the day.

The Magazine will also contain a seriou of reviews of such writers as have, by their talents, shed lustre away and american literature. These reviews will be accompanied by portraits of the authors, engraved on steel by the best artist. The work will be beautifully printed, with new type upon face paper, and will make two volumes each year, of more than 600 pages each, agencies will be established in the principle cities, and arrangements make the silver the work from it package. As the Museum is printed in a medium and a laif-sheet, the highest postuge that can be charged to any part of the country, for one year, will be \$1.45 canta. Persons destrous of afting as agents, will plause apply post paid. Terms, 25 per pasts, payable at the delivery of the first number—five copice 22h.

NATHAN C. BROOKS.

EMBODISHANS.

EMBODISHANS.

Ballimore, Oct. 23, 1838.

Bultimore, Oct. 28, 1838.

# TAILORING BUSINESS.

ESPECTFULLY takes this method to inform his friends and contropers in Concord and in vicinity, but he will continue to carry on the above branch of desiness at his old stand in Concord, Scath of the store of Mourn J. F. & C. Phiter, where he will be found tall times condy to

Cut, make or Execute,

any work in his line. His long experience in the Business, the pains he is now taking to receive the carliest fashions from Philadelphia and New York, enables him to say, that the work done at his Shop, shall be of the

NEWEST PASITIONS

### Best Workmanship.

N. B. He will also teach (as Agent) the much approved system of T. Oliver of Philadelphia, to any one-who wishes instruction in his system of cutting.

Concord, Nov. 29, 1838.

### SCULPTURING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his custo and the public generally, that he still carrie

on the Stone Cutting Business,

and is ever ready to execute, in a very superior manner, all descriptions of work in his line. Gold-Grinders, Mill-Stones, Window and Door-sills, Door-steps and Tomb-stones, are executed in a very rare style. His grit for Mill-Stones is very good.— Mr. Philips also begs to inform the public that he can execute Engravings of various kinds— He will Engrave marble-slabs neatly, and granite tomb-stones can be well executed if desired. His charges shall always be reasonable, and as accommodating as possible.

Persons wishing to have work done in the above rersons wishing to have work one in the above fine, will do well to call at the residence of Mr. Philips. seven miles south of Salisbury.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

August 24, 1835.

### Notice.

THE Subscriber has been eugaged for upwards of years in the improved plan of BUSHING MILLS, and other Machinery when worn, or heated. By his method, Irons of either npright, or horizontal Gudgeone, as also the bush for the Spindle and Ink, run stich lighter and steadier than those of the old plan. The great trouble of wedging and repairing the Spindle, Cranks, and Gudgeons are sayed when run on, or in these Bushes and Inks.

Any sergon wishing to progue machinery of this kind.

these Bushes and Inks.

Any person wishing to procure machinery of this kind can be supplied by making application to the Suberiber by letter, at Mocksvike, Davie county, N. C.

1. M. GILBIRT.

Or The Subscriber would refer any one wishing in-ormation on the subject, to Da. Austin, one of the Edi-ors of the "Carolinian."

# GOELICKE'S SANATIVE.

HE SICK are all taking this wonderful Me-dicine which is astonishing Europe, and aneien with its mighty cures.
For Sale at the Post-Office, Fallstown, Irdell

unty, N. C. By JNO. YOUNG, Agent.

August 17, 1838.



COPAL Varnish, English patent pan Varnish, Cabinet Sizing, Blac Varnish for Harness Makers, Copal Var nish for Carriage makers, Japan used to painting for Cabinet makers, Sizing for Cabinet makers, made and sold, wholesale or retail,

By C. C. HARRISON. Statesville, Nov. 1, 1888.

# Dr. Pleasant Henderson, OFFERS his Professional Services to the Citizens o Salisbury and its vicinity. He occupies the Brick Office of the late Dr. Mitchell. Salisbury, May 18, 1838.

OLD CASTINGS WANTED. WE will purchase, any amount of old Castings that may be brought to us; such as old cutton screws, mill-gearing, old pots, ovens, mortars, &c., and will y one cent per pound.

CRESS & BOGER.

pay one cent per pound. Satisbury, Sept. 6, 1838. NEW FASHIONS, FOR FALL & WINTER,

1833. HORACE H. BEARD.

NEW PASHIONS, POR FALL & WINTER, ILGS.

HORACE H. BEARD,
PESPECTULLY informs has friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILOR.

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table Anti-Bilous Pilla."

"Heatre, wealth, and enjoyment, are the threeprime objects of life. The two former are only sought
as a means to obtain the latter. Man seeks for sealth
as a means of enjoyment. But vain is such pursuit
without the possession of health. Without bodily vigor

as a means to obtain the latter. Man seeks for walth as a means of enjoyment. But vain is such pursuit without the possession of health. Without bodily vigor and strength, neither the physical nor the mental—neither the inner nor the outward man is capable of any achievement, whether of wealth or of enjoyment.—Mens sans is corpers sans—a sound mind in a sound body—is the size qua non—the absolute requisite—for any efficient effort in the attainment of numan ends.—The mind may be active, but if the body be feeble, then is the mind setive to little purpose. Enjoyment is not there; and the finest laid plans are rendered abortive by the shattered condition of our tenement of clay.

But say that a man could obtain wealth—that he could acquire the gold of Ophir, and bring home all the treasures of the mines of Golconda, yet without health, where would be his happiness? He would be miserable in the midst of his gold and his diamonda; he would pine away in wretchedness and despair; and he would exclaim with the wise man of old, "All is vanity and vexation of spirit!" His limbs are racked with pain, and he cannot rest; his appetite is gone, and he loathes his food; his stomach is oppressed with mauses, and he turns sickening away at the bounties of a munificent Providence. He would give all he is worth—nay, sill the world, if he had it—for the poor, but hea'thy man's appetite. "Please give me," said a hongry wretch, toa wealthy, feeble man—"Please give me," and a longry wretch, toa wealthy, feeble man—"Please give me," and a longry wretch, toa wealthy, feeble man—" et a thousand dollars for your appetite." "I would give a thousand dollars for your appetite." "I would give a thousand dollars for your appetite," and the rich man, as he handed the hungry one a dollar. Of so much importance is health to the enjoyment. The feature as a such as the such that the reason much importance is health to the enjoyment.

"I would give a thousand dollars for your appetite," said the rich man, as he handed the hungry one a dollar. Of so much importance is health to the enjoyment "He!" "He!" "The works of health! Do we not all attend to it as one of the chief, if not the chiefest concerns of our mortal existence! Do we not employ the means to attain and preserve it? Do we not lay out money—do we not swallow their prescriptions!

True—most true—gentle reader, thou dost all things, we dare say, and more. Still, we cannot believe our homily on health to be altogether unnecessary. As in morals, so in physic is it requisite to have "line upon line, and precept upon precept." Men in health forget that they may be sick; and men in sickness do not all ways employ the most judicious means to attain health. Very true, Doctor—men do not as you say, always pursue the right road to health. Now, I know of some people who are always dosing themselves with physic, and running to the doctors and apothecaries every day of their lives. They take, I verily believe, a cart foad of drugs in a year, and yet they are not well after ell. Do you know the reason?

Why, yes, in my opinion, there are two reasons. In the first place, they take too much medicine, and in the second, they do not take the right kind. I used to make the same mistake. But lately—that is to say for two or three years past—I've hit upon a better plan. I take Dr. Peters's Vegetable Bilious Pills, and I derive more benefit from one dollar laid out in them, than I need in paying fifty in any former pursuit of health, besides saving a world of nausea and disgust in swallowing an enorormous quantity of medicines. Do you know Dr. Peters' Very well.

"I have; I were a blockhead else."

"I have; I were a blockhead else."

"They tell me he is none of your quacks, who ungrake to mend and regulate the human machine, ithout so much as knowing of what parts it consists, who they are put together. They say he undershow a safe anatomy and physiology, I think you call them; a say they are to the reli

There has not probably heretofica then the attention of the people of the country engaged on the subject of the Silk Celusent; nor a time when those who have all ed in this business felt such entiry count that liberal profits may be derived from their ability to produce as peed Silk as an in any part of the world. It is believed now wanting to fully establishing this grite country, with all its wast advantages, seminating of plan practical information and to convince our citizens of what we true, viz: that there is no more difficulty a crop of Silk, than there is a crop of gratal thus bestowed yields a far greater, is be obtained from any other branch of his editors have longed been engaged is the and intend hereafter to give it their entire They have made extensive a ranagement the silk worm, and cultivating that invo of multury tree, the Motus Malticaulis their long experience in the occupation correspondence with silk growers, they may say without hesitation, that they are valuable respecting every branch of the act can be chewhere obtained in the Unit portion of the work will be devoted to a derm improvements of agriculturie, and are generally useful to the cultivators of The proprietors respectfully solisit or Agricultural subjects generally—and also ing Business in particular. Address the Chency & Brothers, Burlington.

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Bags Coffee,
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100 sacks Livezpool Selt.
55 kegs white lead,
160 bars 14, 14, and 14 Tire Iran,
10 pair Smiths' Bellows,
31 kegs Nails,
10 do. Powder,
500 lba. Sole Leather,
10 boxes Tin Plate.

J. & W. MURI Salisbury, Oct. 25, 1838.

# SCULPTURING

J. HOULDSHOUSER

PESPECTFULLY informs his fri public, that he se still at his old ! STONE- UTTING.

seven miles South of Salisbury, and also from the old Charleston Road, where h

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Rowan County, April 13, 1838.